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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1894-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Many Dilatory Motions Made in the House Today.

MR. BLAND TRIES FOR AN AGREEMENT

To Close the Debate on His Seigniorage Bill.

SCENES OF CONFUSION

Speaker Crisp, who was indisposed yesterday, was back at his post when the House convened this morning. As on yesterday, a start in the lofty arch its destruction was the galleries were thronged with spectators. ward the dome in the center. Once having a start in the lofty arch its destruction was the galleries were thronged with spectators. After the reading of the journal at the request of Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio the time for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Enochs of Ohio was postponed from March 3 to March 17. A companies were the ground of the special companies were possed from March 3 to March 17. A companies were working vigorously in an attempt to the march of the special companies were working vigorously in an attempt to the march of the special companies were working vigorously in an attempt to the special companies were working vigorously in an attempt to the special companies were possed to the special companies were at the special companies were possed to the special companies were provided to the special companies with the special companies were provided to the special companies were provid munication was then read from the ser- the fire geant-at-arms, who had been directed to investigate the question as to whether Mr. Johnson of Indiana had been arrested under the warrant of the 19th instant. It stated that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Johnson was not arrested and that the mistake in the return was due to an error in transcribing. It recommended that his name be stricken from the warrant, and without objection it

The Seignforage Bill Again. Mr. Bankhead (Ala.) then, in the temporary absence of Mr Bland, moved to go into the committee of the whole on the seigniorage bill, and pending that, moved that general debate be limited to thirty minutes. On the latter motion he demand-

ed the previous question. After the roll call, before the announce-ment, Mr. Boatner (La.) stated that he came in after his name was the came in after his name was called and de-sired to be recorded as present to make a quorum. The Speaker explained that there quorum. The Speaker explained that there was no rule to warrant such a record. Mr. Reed insisted that there was no rule against it. By the direction of the Speaker the rule

was read.

"The chair will observe my constant efforts to help the House out of its difficulty," said Mr. Reed, amiably.

"Oh," replied the Speaker, with a twinkle in his eye, "the chair feels sure the gentleman from Maine would like to see a quorum on this vote." The House smiled at this courteous retort. The result of the vote, 152-7, was then announced Mr. Bland lacked twenty votes of a quorum and moved a call of the House.

The call developed the presence of 273 members and the vote recurred on the demand for the previous question.

A Motion to Adjourn. A Motion to Adjourn.

Mr. Wilson (Wash.) moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Bland said he desired to withdraw the demand for the previous question and move that debate close at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, but Mr. Wilson insisted on his motion and the vote was taken by ayes and

The motion to adjourn was lost-43-175. All attempts thereafter to conceel the fact that the opponents of the Bland bill were engaged in an intentional fillbuster were then thrown to the winds. Mr. Reed took he helm. He moved that the House take a two hours, and afterward modihed it to 10 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Bland shouted above the confusion that pre vailed something about fillbuster and be motion was downed on a rising vote. Mr. Reed made the point of no quorum, whereupon Mr. Bland mc and a call of the

Mr. Bland's Next Move. The call developed the presence of 278 members.

Mr. Bland then moved that all leaves of absence granted, except on account of sickness, be revoked, but upon the statement of the Speaker that there was none such he withdrew his motion, and the vote occurred upon Mr. Reed's motion for a recess until 10 o'clock Monday. As there was or near B street south; thence west on B demanded the ayes and nays.

Mr. Reed's motion was lost, 27-168. Mr.
Bland then moved to close general debate on the seigniorage bill at 3 o'clock on Tues-day next and pending that Mr. Tracey moved that the House adjourn.

NOT AN ATTACK ON THE SOUTH. What Mr. Hewitt Says About His Thursday Night Remarks.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York seemed surprised yesterday that his remarks at 4th street west; thence north on 4th the Southern Society banquet Thursday night had become a topic of conversation among the people of the south in the city. He said: "I wish it clearly understood 19th street east, thence north on 19th street that my remarks were not intended to be to place of beginning; with the privilege of an attack upon the south, I would have extending the railroad westwardly along D said the same thing about some of the men of the west and north. I did not stree mean to intimate that there are no good men in the south, but I do say that the also along D and E streets north from 13th best men of the south, as well as the best men of the west and north, are engaged in pursuits other than statesmanship. The representatives of the south in

Washington are the unfittest that the south could send. I responded to the toast, that the The national credit.' So much gross ignor-ence has been displayed by the representatives of the south in Congress in reference to this toast that I was forced to say what I felt in my heart to be the truth. Many of the representatives in Congress from other parts of the country, as well as the south, are a set of incompetent dema-We are under the domination of "My remarks about the south and the

United States Supreme Court bench were just exactly what I meant. I said that some representatives of the south had suc-cumbed to the falsity that a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States is a local question, to be settled by the demand of some local politician upon the President to consider how the apportment will affect his political prospects. "With utter disregard to the fitness of the many of the southern representatives went into servitude under a politician without New York. I did not mention the name of Hill, and those who heard me speak naturally inferred whom I meant. No one is more friendly to the south than I am, and If I had prepared my speech beforehand, I

did.
"A hough Mr. Gordon, who replied to my remarks, said that he did not wholly are that there are agree with me, I am sure that there are no southerners in New York who will take exception to what I said. The southern men owe it to themselves to express to their Senators the opinions they hold regarding the recent rejection of certain able Supreme Court of the United States. If I had been speaking to an au-dience composed of representatives of the west, I would have spoken in the same strain, and I would have said the same of any representatives of the north

A Chance for Women. The United States civil service commission will admit women to the examination on Marcrh 6 to fill the vacancy in the poattion of assistant, division of vegetable pathology, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$720 per annum, provided they file applications in due form. Those who apply should have a knowledge of the literature on plant diseases and methods of indexing the same, familiarity with ab-stracting and indexing correspondence and matters bearing on pamphlets and letters. Women dedring to apply should obtain application

Burning of the Agricultural Building This Morning.

A Determined Fight Made, but It Was Impossible to Save the Structure.

CHICAGA, Feb. 24.-Fire was discovered Three Officers and Ten Men in the dome of the agricultural building at the world's fair grounds this morning. The flames soon spread to all parts of the roof. A special alarm called engines from Hyde Park and Woodlawn.

Another alarm called other engines and GENERAL FOREIGN MATTERS a determined fight against the progress of destruction was begun. Running up the outside of the pillars the flames gained headway in the roof and spread rapidly toworking vigorously in an attempt to stay the fire in the agricultural building, others were detailed to adjoining structures and were detailed to adjoining structures and volumes of water were directed toward exposed and endangered parts. An hour after the general alarm was sounded the firemen had accomplished all that was possible, and

the blaze was practically extinguished. Before the firemen had succeeded in their work, however, the building had been ruined. As the fire spread through the dry timbers of the roof hypnings. timbers of the roof, burning embers soon began dropping to the floor, and the sup-ports, gradually weakened, at last gave way, carrying all the connected parts of the with it; the dome pitched in ruins to

Its fall practically put an end to the firemen's work. Small patches of flame still were visible around the ragged edges of the roof, but tons of water directed against were visible around the ragged edges of the roof, but tons of water directed against them soon drowned out all danger of a spread of the fire. The destruction of the dome left the already partially rulned building even more unsightly, and it now bears message from Admiral Bedford, on board little resemblance to the ornate structure the flagship Raleigh, dated yesterday, and surmounted by the statue of Diana which formed a feature of the court of honor.

Every one agreed that an incendiary was again responsible for the detection. again responsible for the destruction. The repeated attempts to burn the fair buildings have been ascribed to this cause.

PRENDERGAST TO HANG.

The Motion for a New Trial for Harrison's Assassin Overruled. CHICAGO, Feb. 24.-Judge Brentano today overruled the motion for a new trial inland. for Prendergast and sentenced the assas-sin to be hanged on March 23.

Two Measures of Local Interest. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24.-Mr. Bend-

heim introduced a bill today in the house to protect fish in the Potomac river by preventing fishing with any fixed device in the mouth of that river and its bays and from attack.

He also offered a joint resolution request-Washington to Arlington.

ANOTHER RAILWAY.

This Time the Union Passenger Company Asks for Incorporation.

Mr. Rusk has introduced a bill in the House to incorporate the Union Passenger Railway Company. The incorporators are John G. Slater, Anson S. Taylor, Henry K. Baum, Thomas D. Singleton, Morris Keim, S. Oppenheimer, John H. Buscher and T.

street to 11th street east; thence north on 11th street to D street north; thence west on D street to 3d street east; thence south on 3d street to C street north; thence west on C street to New Jersey avenue; thence northwestwardly via said avenue to D street north; thence west on D street to 15th street west; thence north on 15th street to E street north; returning east on E street south on 5th street to D street north: thence east via Louisiana and Indiana avenues to on 13th street to E street thence east on E street to south street north from 3d street east to Ne Jersey avenue northwest, so soon as D street is opened by the elevation or removal of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track street east to 19th street east, and south on 19th street to or near B street south, within one year after D and E streets north and 19th street east shall have been opened and graded; also a branch commencing at the intersection of D street north with 11th street east, thence north along 11th street to Florida avenue, thence along said avenue to 9th street east, thence south on street to M street south, thence east along said M street to 11th street east, thence north on said 11th street to E street north: Provided, That a single track only shall be laid on 9th, 11th and 13th streets east and on D and E streets northeast. These routes may be modified or extended at the will of Congress, and the Union Passenger

way Company shall comply with such modcations or extensions. The bill prohibits the use of overhead trolley lines within the city, and steam power is prohibited altogether. The motive power to be used may be electricity, cable or other

THE CONTAGIOUS HOSPITAL Bill to Prevent Its Location Near the

Garfield Institution. This morning Messrs. S. W. Colby and J. M. Vale, for Christian G. and Mary A. Schneider, filed a bill against the Garfield Memorial Hospital, and asked of Justice Hagner a restraining order to prevent the location of the hospital for contagious diseases on the grounds of the Garfield Hospital.

The bill recites the incorporation of the of the Koenig Wilhelm. latter on May 18, 1882, and the supplemental act of May 17, 1884, gives the lists of twenty-nine incorporators and sixteen ectors, headed by the name of Mr. Justice Harlan and the names of the excommittee, H. S. Everett, Simon Wolf, Mrs. Miranda Tullock, H. A. Willard and Regi-nald Fendall, states that it is located on Florida avenue at the head of 10th street northwest, on a tract of six acres, adjoining to Lord Salisbury's attitude both in regard the premises of complainant, 150 by :00 feet, fronting Florida avenue, and there are in close proximity a number of residences occupied by families, and the Colored Orphan Asylum and Home for the Aged, in which

there are about 125 inmates.

They state that it is the intention of the locate the hospital for contagious diseases in the northeast corner of the grounds row occupied by the boiler house, and there are residences within 100 feet of such site the lives and health of the residents and the inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum and Home will be jeopardized. They assert that the District Commissioners have not the power they assume, nor have the Gar-field Hospital authorities the right or power to so locate the hospital contemplated, their incorporation, while including all creeds, offered backed.

A FILIBUSTER ON FIRE ON THE FAIR GROUNDS ROUTED BY NATIVES ANGRY BRITISHERS AGAIN A FREE MAN STATUS OF GEN. SICKLES THE DOVE OF PEACE

British Blue-Jackets Attacked in West Africa.

AMBUSHED AND FORCED TO RETREAT

Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-Dispatches from the west coast of Africa say that the cruiser Raleigh, twenty-four guns, 5,200 tons, the flagship of the British squadron on that coast, commanded by Rear Admiral Frederick C. D. Bedford, and the first-class screw gunboat Widgeon, six guns, 805 tons, commanded by Lieut. Commander William J. Scullard, arrived yesterday at Bathurst, capital of the British West African colony of Gambia. The rumor soon spread that the sailors had been badly handled in an encounter with the slavers.

It was stated that landing parties from the ships had been sent ashore in order to punish Chief Fodishilah, a notorious slave dealer, who had been carrying off into bondage and severely illtreating the helpless natives of a number of villages along that part of the coast which he rules over. The British sailors are said to have landed in force and to have marched inland, where they met with a severe reverse, losing three officers and ten men killed and

forty wounded. Admiral Bedford's Report. This afternoon the admiralty department admitted that they had received a cable the flagship Raleigh, dated yesterday, and practically confirming all the stories circulated in regard to the disaster to the Brit-The ish force.

Admiral Bedford, in his dispatch, said that the landing force was under the command of Capt. Edward H. Gamble, and that the carriers, by their desertion, caused the loss of all the spare ammunition taken ashore for the use of the landing parties, and that, in addition, the carriers caused the loss of all the water supply, which had been taken

Continuing, Admiral Bedford reported that the sailors, upon reaching signs of native two villages, which were defended by stock-

The sailors occupied these two villages throughout the following night, placing the machine guns at points of vantage, and thus making themselves practically secure

But the loss of the water supply and spare He also offered a joint resolution requesting the Senators and members of the House of Representatives in Congress from Virginia to aid in securing the passage of the bill providing for the building of a bridge across the Potomac river from was commenced early the next morning, and the column was on its way back when the sailors were suddenly attacked on all

The fire which was directed upon the sailors was so severe and the slavers were so well concealed in the bush that the blue jackets feil on all sides and began to retreat hastily, while carrying their wounded and dead along with them as far as possi-

ble. Simpson, George W. Linkins, Charles Lieut, william H. Arnold of the linky and That Mr. Hill Will Run for Governor the first two officers killed, and Sublicut. Francis W. Meister and ten men soon shared their fate. Lieut. the Hon. Robert F. Boyie was dangerously wounded and Lieut. Herbert J. Savill was seriously wounded. Capt. Gambie, Surg. W. R. White, Midshipman Arthur Chambers and forty blue jackets were slightly wounded during the retreat.

FOR BIMETALLISM.

Demand in London for an Interna-

tional Conference. LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Financial News Mr. Lidderdale, ex-governor of the Bank of tions would soon be granted. England, is a strong advocate of an international agreement for a joint standard. Bimetallism is no longer the creed of a handful of cranks. Nearly every economist of eminence is on its side. The interna tional conference must be reopened. France, Germany and the United States are anxious that this should be Surely our interests are as great as theirs. If in our pride, as the gold mart of the world, we stand aside the punishment will fall upon our own heads. It depends upon the British cabinet whether the confer-9th ence be fruitless or not.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Praise From the Kaiser in His Re-

sponse to a Toast. BERLIN, Feb. 24.-The Boersen Zeitung says that Emperor William, in replying to the toast to the captain of the ironclad Koenig Wilhelm at Wilhelmshaven on February 20, said that the event they were celebrating carried them back to the days of William I, when he had behind him a victorious campaign and before him a mighty struggle. The quarter of a century which had elapsed since then had been of great service to the navy, whose great zeal and untiring labor had brought it to a position which evoked the genuine ad-miration of the world. Recent events had testified the interest shown on all sides in the German navy. Numerous expres-sions of condolence from many distinguished persons, including friendly monarchs, reached him on the occasion of the acci-dent on board the war ship Brandenburg. The emperor coupled his grandfather's motto, "Fidelity, bravery and obedience," motto with his toast to the officers and crew

THE QUEEN OPPOSES SALISBURY.

She Doesn't Believe in Driving the Commons to Extremes. LONDON Feb. 24.-The Chronicle says that both the queen and Prince of Wales to Lord Salisbury's attitude both in regard to the local government and the employers' liability bills.

The Chronicle adds that the family has always had a keen and pertinent sense of its own interests, and it is not the first time that it has exerted its defendant corporation, through the Com-missioners of the District of Columbia, to into a conflict which might end in a total

> Minor and Personal. LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Times announces the failure of the T. G. Hill Company of Manchester, commission merchants in the

> LONDON, Feb. 24.-Texture won the Waterloo cup today, beating the favorite, Falconer. Yesterday evening 75 to 40 was offered on Falconer, and Texture was not

Latest Rio Incident Believed to Be of Little Importance.

Admiral Benham's Action Probably Exaggerated-What Convoying a British Ship Would Mean.

The bitter comments of the English newspapers in regard to the reported action of Admiral Benham, commanding the United States forces at Rio, in convoying a water boat to the British steamer Nasmyth after the British naval commander at Rio had refused to do so, are believed at the Navy Department to be based on a misconception of the facts in the case. It is said that Admiral Benham probably did not do exactly what he is reported to have done, but been done with full knowledge of the attitude of the British admiral.

Heretofore the British and American naval forces have worked in perfect harmony in South American waters, and have never failed to extend protection to a mernever failed to extend protection to a merchantman of either nation when a warship of their nationality was not at hand. In the case of the Pacific squadrons this practice has gone to the length of an agreement by which the two squadrons take turns in guarding American and British interests at the different ports. But the rule has been to abstain from interference when a warship of the nationality of the merchant vessel affected is in port. It does not appear, however, even if Admiral has given the British government any ground for a formal protest. If he has ashas authorized him to protect American interests, and if the insurgents had resisted his attempt to relieve the Nasmyth and had, by firing upon the convoying vessel, led to a hostile demonstration the result might have been to seriously entangle the might have been to seriously entangle the United States in an international difficulty. Up to this time the official advices received at the State and Navy Departments fail to mention the incident, and therefore the conclusion is drawn that it has no importance.

THE GEORGETOWN COLLECTORSHIP.

Appointment is Expected Very Soon, Possibly Next Week.

Another name was today added to the list of applicants for appointment as collector of customs at Georgetown. It is that of habitation, pushed forward and captured Mr. Edgar P. Watkins of the District. There are now eleven applications for this office on file at the Treasury Department, not counting Frank Fickling and W. de S. Trenholm, who have withdrawn their ap-plications. Although it is said at the Treasury Department that Secretary Carlisle has not yet taken up the case for consideration, there is an impression on the outside that an appointment will be made very soon possibly next week.

TO REPLY TO MR. HEWITT.

Go to New York Tonight.

number of the southern members of the House expect to speak at the Democratic Club dinner in New York tonight in response to the speech made by Mr. Hewitt. everal announced their intention last night of going for this purpose, and it is expected that there will be a pretty lively time.

NOT A LIKELY THING

of New York.

In view of the fact that both Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy are known to be of the opinion that there is no possibility, under existing conditions, for the democrats to elect the next governor of New York, it is regarded as extremely improbable that there is any the statement made that Mr. Hill

designed to be the democratic candidate for

CAPITOL TOPICS.

Woman Suffrage Argument. Mrs. James Bennett of Kentucky was

before the House committee on election says: Guatemala today and other silver of President and Vice President this morncountries tomorrow. Default with most of ling, and made an argument for woman sufthem is a question of time. The world's ftage. She said she came to urge southstreet to E street north; thence east on commerce is reeling to a crisis, yet the ern Congressmen to amend the constitutions mischief from the appreciation of gold and laws of their states so that women has only begun. Bimetallism in England could vote. She expressed belief that the is gaining converts. It is understood that right of women to vote at all public elec-

Mrs. Bennett had considerable to say about the injustice which had been practexts that women should be ruled by husbands. Her remarks were to the that there should be a constitutional amendment allowing all persons to vote and compelling states to make their constitutions and laws conferm to it. Representative Brown's Successor.

A telegram received from Representative Jason Brown this morning announces that he has won the fight for the congressional contention in the third Indiana district and will be renominated.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

A War Claim. Mr. Cobb of Missouri has introduced bill in the House to pay the estate of A. H. Herr, deceased, \$17,285.53, allowed the estate of A. H. Herr by the Secretary of War for the use of his premises, known

as Herr's Island, near Harper's Ferry, by the army during the late war. Railrond Siding. Mr. Meredith of Virginia has introduced bill in the House providing that the property owners of square 326 be granted the privilege of constructing, using and maintaining a railroad siding into said square, connecting with the Baltimore and Potomac railroad on Maryland avenue, en-trance to the square to be made from a point west of 10th street and not from any

A Clerk in the Navy Department Wanted.

point west of 11th street.

The United States civil service commission will hold an examination on March 6, commencing at 9 a.m., to fill a vacancy in the office of naval intelligence, the salary being \$1,200 per year. The technical knowledge required of applicants will be naval rcutine, naval nomenclature, forms of official correspondence, naval material and naval evolutions. Persons who desire to compete should obtain application the civil service commission and file their applications at once. Arrangements may be made to hold the examination in other large cities outside of Washington if there are applicants.

Naval Movements.

The U. S. S. Yorktown arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, today on her way to San The U. S. S. Monocacy sailed yesterday from Chinkiang for Shanghai.

Dismissal and Promotion. C. R. Worsey, a draughtsman at the navy yard, has been dismissed, and H. P. Perley has been promoted to the vacancy.

and file their applications at once. Arrangements may be made to examine them in other large cities outside of Washington if there are applicants.

Colors and nationalities, giving them no packed, single their applications at once. Arrangements may be made to examine them in other large cities outside of Washington.

Colors and nationalities, giving them no packed.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Emperor William formally presented to the town Thursday visited Chancellor von Caprivi at 9 o'clock by Henry H. Rogers. It is a magnificent structure, cost \$500,000 and was given by Mr. Rogers to the town of his highly highly

Erastus Wiman Released on \$25,000 Bail.

REFUSES TO TALK ABOUT HIS CASE

Tells the Reporter to Read His Book.

TO BE ARRAIGNED MONDAY

was released from custody at noon today that if he did, it is feit that it was under justifiable circumstances, the nature of which has not been fully disclosed. It is not denied that it would have been an act this morning. Recorder Smyth signed the of questionable propriety if it should have bail bond. Mr. Deere is the father-in-law of Mr. Wiman's son William, who is now a member of Congress.

In the decision the second controller quotes all that was on the program, and all the laon Staten Island.

This morning Mr. Wiman arose early and seemed to be in a more cheerful frame of the reporters, asking him if he had any statement to make or if he expected to be released today, he sent the following reply: "I have every hope of reaching my dear wife and son and daughter today. If only for Sunday, to be with them would be a boon indeed. At midnight I had word from my son Harry as follows: 'Dear Will is not appear, however, even if Admiral sleeping at last, and the doctor says he has Benham has broken this practice, that he one chance in ten. Anna, in the midst of one chance in ten. Anna, in the midst of her grief and anxiety about her husband, sumed any undue responsibility it is to-ward the Brazilian government, which has authorized him to protect American

Mr. Wiman Free Again. Exactly at 11:05 o'clock Mr. Wiman emerged from the Franklin street entrance

of the Tombs prison, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff John Dalyrimple. He looked none the worse for his three days' incar-In reply to the deputy sheriff's invitation to ride up to Chambers street in a Madison

"No, thank you, I prefer to walk."
An Associated Press reporter spoke to him, but he said: "I am sorry I cannot talk to you of my case, but if you read the last page of my book it tells the whole story."

When he reached Leonard street he paused for a moment and looked up toward Broadway. Then he caught the deputy and the reporter by the arms and said: "Do you see where that building has been torn down? Well, that was where the Merchants' Club used to be, and I dined there almost every day for the past twenty years. I did not think that I should ever be

avenue car, Mr. Wiman said:

prisoner behind those big walls so close Then, as he walked on, he continued:
"Apart from the indignity attached to my imprisonment, I must say that it has been a helpful and instructive episode in my career. Every one of the prison officials was very kind to me, and I shall never forget the amount of consideration they gave me in my trouble."

"I have not heard from my son Willie, who has been very sick since midnight, but I have derived a good deal of consolation from the fact that the doctor thinks he has a chance for recovery." Your friends have been working hard

to secure your release on ball," said the reporter. "Do you know who it is who has reporter. "Do you know who it is who has succeeded in procuring your release today?"
"No, I do not," said he, "but my boy's father-in-law, Mr. C. H. Deere, showed me a check for \$25,000 when he visited me in the Tombs yesterday, and I told him not to be too precipitate. My hesitancy about procuring ball will be explained later. All Labell say to you now is that a man

I shall say to you now is that a man should not be judged by what he does for but by what he has done for As soon as he reached the general sessions building Mr. Wiman took out card case and wrote an order on the Amer-ican News Company for a number of copies of his book, which he distributed

among the reporters who were waiting in the district attorney's office.

The last paragraph of Mr. Wiman's book, to which he called attention, reads: "An impress of one's active life in the community in which he resides for its great and sting benefit, in a locality so plastic and so promising, is not an unhappy thing to look back upon. In achieving a work of magnitude as is here going forward, mistakes and follies have been committed. But form the basis of the estimate of his sucform the basis of the estimate of his suc-cess or failure. At the final accounting, perhaps, it will be what he has done or tried to do for his fellow man rather than what he has done for himself by which he will be judged. By that standard on Staten Island, as elsewhere, the writer of these lines will be content to abide the verdict." The released man hastened to his home on Staten Island. Mr. Wiman will be called on to plead to the indictment for forgery in part 1 of general sessions on next Mon-day at 11 o'clock.

COLDEST OF THE SEASON. The Mercury Was at 5 Above Zero at

New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-The coldest weather of the season prevails here today. The thermometer marked five degrees above zero at 7 a.m., and at noon had risen little, if any. The freeze is accompanied by a heavy biting wind. The sky is clear. GENESEO, N. Y., Feb. 24.-Last night was the coldest of the winter. The mer-cury fell 24 degrees in twelve hours, and registered 10 degrees below zero at three places in the Genesee valley at S o'clock this morning. The weather is calm and

Life Lost in a Work of Resene. LONDON, Feb. 24.-The coast guard crew at Inverness, Scotland, in endeavoring to rescue the crew of a vessel in distress near there met with a mishap. Their boat was swamped and their officers and three men were drowned.

Judge Phelps About the Same. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.-Dr. Gilbert, after his visit to the beside of ex-Minister Phelps, states that the patient passed a comfortable night, and his temperature is somewhat lower. Mr. Phelps' general condition is about the same as last

Indignant at Mr. Bland's Comments A good many members of the House express indignation at Mr. Bland's comments on homb throwing, made in his speech yesterday, and it is thought that he has injured his cause. The sergeant-at-arms expects a quorum today, but if it develops pear as "Hamlet," with a brilliant company the epposition intends to begin a regular old-fashioned filibuster, making dilatory motions of various sorts.

Pension Money.

tary of the Treasury for \$8,310,000 to be used at the pension agencies which make their quarterly payments on March 4. The amount is distributed among the agencies as follows: Washington, D. C., \$1,750,000; Columbus, Ohio, \$3,700,000; Boston, Mass., \$1,460,000; San Francisco, Cal., \$700,000, and

Treasury Cash Balance. The available cash balance in the treas-

ury today is \$138,754,538; national bank notes received for redemption, \$470,325; total for the week, \$1,609,095. Government receipts from internal revenue, \$315,870; custems, \$302,418; miscellaneous, \$14,731.

The Second Controller Holds That Congress Has Decided.

When He Was Admitted to the House of Representatives the Entire Question Was Then Settled.

Second Controller Mansur has decided that there is no legal objection to the pay- Lovely Women Agree With Patrick ment of Gen, Sickles pay as an officer on the retired list of the army while he is drawing a salary as a member of Congress from New York. The decision is based on the ground that as the House of Representatives has admitted Gen. Sickles as a NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Erastus Wiman decided by that body, it having the sole power to determine the qualifications of its

> The question came before the second controller by reference from the Secretary of War, to whom the paymaster general had addressed a letter touching the right of Gen. Sickles to receive the salary appropriate to his army rank, because he has been elected

from the Constitution the parts bearing on the question.
"Nothing is here said," he adds, "of in-

seemed to be in a more cheerful frame of hibiting a person from holding two offices mind. In answer to a note sent to him by at one time, nor the vacation of any office held by any person prior to his election and qualification as a member of Congress. On the contrary, the inhibition is against any person that holds any office, of any grade or class under the United States, who is thereby absolutely disqualified and inhibit-ed from becoming a member either of the

senate or the House of Representatives during his continuance in office.

The question of who shall hold a seat in Congress is one peculiar to Congress, and it is provided, as above cited, that each House shall be the judge of the elections returns and qualifications of its own members; not the controller, not the judge of any court, not the President nor any official of the land outside of the conjoint action of the members of the House to which the member may be elected. Gen. Sickles was not an obscure man when elected to Congress. It is fair to presume that a large part of his co-members of the House knew his rank, and knew that he was an officer of the army on the recited his

of the army on the retired list.

"I have already shown that on August 7, 1893, Gen. Sickles appeared in the House, presented himself for qualification, his case was before the House, the House, in its organized capacity, acting through the Speaker, took from him the required constitutional oath of office, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties as a member of Congress, and has continued to act ever since.

"But," said Mrs. Lockwood, "it would be unconstitutional to elect a chairman from any except the vice presidents of the society. I therefore nominate Mrs. Stranahan."

This started a lively wrangle within three minutes of the time the convention was started. It was suggested that a good way to solve the difficulty would be to elect Mrs. Stranahan, with the proviso that she should surrender the chair to Mrs. McLean. Attention was also called to the fact that Mrs. Peck, who presided last evening, was not a

compelled, under the constitutional duty as the judge of the qualifications of its own members, to pass upon the fact as to whether or not Gen. Sickles, by virtue of being upon the ratired army list, was holding any office under the United States, and by their determination found that he did not. Decision of Congress Conclusive.

The second controller then proceeds to dis-

cuss the question of jurisdiction and reaches the conclusion that "It will not be claimed that the controller has power to review and reverse a decision of Congress. The decision of Congress was supreme and final. If, as Judge Swayne states, the settled rule of law is that jurisdiction having attached in the original case, to wit, in Congress, to determine the qualifications Gen. Sickles, nothing done within the lin of that jurisdiction can be reversed in a collateral proceeding, such as the pending before the controller, and the de-cison of Congress must be held to be conusive of the rights of the parties "Every intendment will be made to support that decision, and the decision of Congress must be regarded regular in all things and irreversible by any authority in this land, for error, if any, in its proceedings. I can entertain no question collateral to the proposition passed upon by Congress, when it decided that whatever might be the place, the position or the rank held by Major General Sickies upon the retired list of the army, still it was not, in the language of the Constitution, 'any office' that could or did inhibit him from becoming a member of the House of Repre

Gen. Sickles' Army Place. "I must, therefore, hold that the action of the House of Representatives in seating Gen. Sickles as a member thereof, with or tion of the House of Representatives binds every department and officer of the government, so far as this one case and the one question under consideration is concerned.

A Retired Officer's Status. "In conclusion," he says, "I sum up the status of a retired army officer to be as follows, to wit: He may hold any civil office under the government save and except those of a Senator or member of the House of Representatives, which by the Constitution are inhibited to him, or to any officer, civil or military, under the United States; that he can draw his pay as a retired officer, and also draw the salary or compensation any civil office or employment he may hold under the government, assuming always that the duties of the civil office are performed under and by virtue of a commis-sion appointing him to that office, which he in addition to his rank as a retired

officer." NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

No Alarm Felt Here Over Those Toledo Armed Men. It is said at the Department of Justice that the reported arming of organized bands of

that the organization of armed bands to parade the streets would certainly be a vio-lation of the law in many states, as the courts have sustained the constitutionality of laws which prohibit the marching in public of armed bodies other than the regu-larly organized militia. The purchase by an individual of a gun or other weapon would not, of course, be in violation of law, but the meeting together of many persons with implements of war and with interest in hostile nature, while not coming directly under the provision of the laws above reimplements of war and with intentions of a ferred to would meet with the disapproval the authorities and subject those engaging therein to interference by the proper of-ficials of the government. The whole mat-ter is treated lightly at the department, however, and the reports are regarded as highly exaggerated.

SHAKESPERE'S HAMLET. Mr. Creston Ciarke Now Believed to

Be Edwin Booth's Successor. There is much comment among playgoers in this city consequent upon the announcement that Mr. Creston Clarke will ap-

of players, on Monday evening, April 2, at Albaugh's Grand Opera House in this city. Mr. Clarke acted the character of the Melancholy Prince for sixteen nights in Phila-delphia last fall, to the great delight of the Shakespearean students and admirers of that city. He should possess a rich inheritance of genius for his life's work, being the grandson of the elder Booth, his mother, Asia Booth Clarke, and his father held rank in this country with the first comedians of the stage. He was educated at a prominent college in Paris, and has now been upon the stage in England and America for ten years. With him it has ever been "Shakespeare or nothing." He is a thorough optimist in that direction. In person Mr. Clarke is strikingly handsome and graceful, with the inning courtesy of manner that belongs to his blood. His voice is one of unsurpassed sweetness and volume. The chief support in the heroines will be Miss Martha Ford, ernment a young lady who is apt to surprise and de-light the play-lovers in her portrayals of the women of Shakespeare.

"Madame chairman," said a delegate in

An index to advertise

Peeps at the Daughters of the Revolution and Flies Away.

THE OLD CONFLICT RENEWED

Henry's Famous Remark.

THE WAR MUST GO ON

The final session of the third continental ongress of the Daughters of the American Revolution began at the Church of Our Father at 10 o'clock this morning. The regular program of the congress called only for an election of officers and an informal meeting dies knew that it was likely that a deal more than that would occur before the president's gavel dropped for the last time, so

gates before the congress was called to order, and a half hour or more was spent in an active canvass of the various candidates for office and in discussing the exciting events of yesterday's sessions.

much has happened at the other sessions.

There was a general gathering of the dele-

the congress should elect its own

the congress should elect its own presiding officer, and she therefore placed the whole matter in the hands of the congress.

Miss Richards at once nominated Mrs.

McLean to fill the office.

"But," said Mrs. Lockwood, "it would be unconstitutional to elect a chairman from

tention was also called to the fact that Mrs. Peck, who presided last evening, was not a vice president, and that if it were unconstitutional to elect Mrs. McLean, then all the affairs of last evening, when the most important business of the congress was transacted, would be invalid.

Mrs. McLean made a firm chairman, though all her rulings were directly against herself. A delegate from New York said that while her chapter felt highly gratified at the honor done their secretary, they

that while her chapter felt highly gratified at the honor done their secretary, they would rather see her name withdrawn than have it made the subject of any contest.

"Mrs. McLean withdraws her name," said Mrs. McLean, "and we will now proceed to vote upon Mrs. Lockwood's motion."

Mrs. McMillan's name was also placed in nomination, but Mrs. Stranahan was elected by a large majority. In taking the shale Mrs. Stranahan said that it was with siderable reluctance and hesitation that she again took the position of the presiding of ficer of this body, for she realized the im-portance of her task, as well as the obyesterday, Mrs. Stranahan had considerable difficulty in bringing the congress to order, as he had to rap a dozen times for quiet, and while the minutes were being read she had to stop the secretary to ask for a cessation of the general hum of conversations.

tion of the general hum of conversation. Speaking Trumpets Needed. "Louder," said a voice in the rear of the church. "We can't hear the secretary back

here." "But I can't holler any louder," remarked Miss Washington in a tone that showed that her patience was about exhausted. "I would suggest," said the presiding officer, "that if you would be a little loud back there it would be all right." Then the congress proceeded to get into another snarl over the minutes of yester-

day's sessions. The minutes of last even-ing were not ready, as that session lested Gen. Sickles as a member thereof, with or without objection, is an adjudication by that body; that Gen. Sickles does not hold 'any office under the United States;' that the action of the House of Representatives binds that session lasted until nearly midnight. The question arose of the final session today. After a quarter of an hour's discussion of the matter from every conceivable point of view it was decided to the final session lasted until nearly midnight. The question arose of the final session lasted to the minutes of last evening and of the final session lasted until nearly midnight. The question arose of the minutes of last evening and of the final session lasted until nearly midnight. The question arose of the minutes of last evening and of the final session today. cided to leave the minutes to a commit The opening prayer of the morning was made by the chaplain general of the society Mrs. E. T. Bullock. She prayed earnestly

for a blessing upon the sessions of the con-vention and asked that the business of the

proper manner and with a spirit of charity

day might be transacted in a seem

and kindly feeling. Early Gales. Then the congress proceeded to get into another snarl over some unfinished business, left over from last evening, a change in the constitution providing for the methods of making amendments to that document. After holding three separate votes it was decided that the amendmen was lost by a vote of 80 to 60. Then the reading of the report of the state regent of Minnesota was called for. This was the report which was read last evening only in part, so it was said, and the report was read in full by Miss Richards. This was the report which referred at some to the disadvantages placed in their way by the trouble in the national board. It also touched in no measured terms upon the constitution. the "eligibility clause" in the constitution which furnishes the bone of contention be men in Toledo, Ohio, under the auspices of the American Protective Association, has not in the remotest way received the attention of the officials of the department.

One official of the department pointed out decided by vote that there should be no discussion of the report. Otherwise there would probably have been some lively re-marks made, and even as it was, there were several ladies who tried by every means

to secure a hearing, but they were all com-pelled to sit down by the spirited rapping of the chairman's gavel. The Storm Breaks. But all the confusion that had gone before was sisterly love, peace and order, as compared to that which ensued at this point in the program. The storm grew from a cloud no larger than a lady's hand, the question as to the proper order of the day. A number of delegates, among them Mrs. McLean, who showed herself to be a skill-ful tactician, took the ground that the meeting of the morning was a continued ness left undone then should be considered

as unfinished business and taken up for a tion prior to the election of officers. It was a merry war, one of the liveliest seen in any convention in this city in years. Women were on their feet in all parts of the house trying to secure a hear-ing, and all talking at the same time. There were cries of all sorts, cheers and groans. Such a scene of disorder does not often take place in a church in any city. Owing to the noise and confusion it was absolutely impossible for the reporters who sat in the front of the platform, to make an

It came about through a question of personal privilege made by Mrs. Cabell, asking that she be granted an opportunity to ad dress the congress for a few minutes. The chairman ruled that the privilege could tot be granted except by unanimous consent. Instead of unanimous consent a motion to grant Mrs. Cabell the courtesy of the house was defeated by a large majority.

Then there was another row, which was

participated in by almost all the delegates at the same time. This was settled, for a moment only, by the discovery by one of the delegates that as Mrs. Cabell was an ex-official of the society she had a perfect right to speak, granted her by the tion. The wordy war began all over again.